As this is Christmas, we shall issue no

paper to-morrow.

The compromisers, like drowning men catching at straws, are piteously endeavoring to make a little capital for the " peace measures," (as they facetiously term the firebrands they have thrown into the South) out of the sullen silence which thus far has been observed at the capitol, on these subjects.

With an effrontery which is almost marvelous, in view of the deep-seated discontents and dangerous excitements which still toss and sway to and fro the masses North and South, they dare to insult the intelligence of the country and seek to stultify the public, by prating of a peace which they well know is now more re mote than ever. Do these men suppose that they are dealing with idiots or with children that they resort to such shallow attempts at imposition ? Are they not aware that the whole country knows that the enemies of the South. flushed with their recent triumphs, not only over the Southern agitators, but over the late Compromise acts, and the feeble expostulations of the President, that they would at least preserve the forms of decency, have granted a respite only because they seek more securely to bind the victim, after wresting yet more tribute from him by more spoliation acts?

Does not every one know that the policy of SEWARD himself, of the New York Tribune, and of all the political Abolitionists, is, a " masand such a cause ?

tionists, of whom Giddings is the head, like House, and who now,

" Like the toad Squat at the ear of Eve.

ual ruin? Not to believe these facts, familiar this distracted country." What can intelligent readers at a distance

(we will not say here) think of such statements the people, would be worse than idle. as this, which we clip from one of the city papers of yesterday:

In the Senate, vesterday, Mr. CLAY presented ginia and Pennsylvania, in favor of a modifica-tion of the present tariff. One of the memorials was from a citizen of Albemarle county, present rate of duties he could not carry on the ousiness without loss. Mr. CLAY, in presenting these memorials, took occasion to remark that was therefore afforded to take up the subject the relief of manufacturing industry.

On this extract, comment is almost unneces than sober seriousness on the part of the Great by their fathers. Emancipationist. We will only touch upon two points which the paragraph naturally suggests, and give the key both to the pretexts and the reason therefor. The North by the late spoliation acts, has, like a huge Anaconda, taken into its capacious maw all the land in dispute. It " pronounced" for the whole or none-it has seized upon THE WHOLE

When the Anaconda has just gorged himsel as the pangs of hungry appetite pinch him again, the native greed and fierceness return with redoubled force, and the vast throat yawns wide open for more. But unlike even this greedy reptile, the appetite of the North is never sated, the cry of the daughters of the horse leech "Give, Give," is ever on it slips—and its wide maw is as insatiable as the grave.

Not all the spoils of our victories over Mexico -not the control of our national councils-and all the power and the patronage of this government—not the possession even of the graves of the penalties only such as acted under the Fedthe dead warriors of the South, whose children are excluded from the heritage bought with their blood-not even the open withholding of the only palliating drop in the bitter cup of the Compromise-not all these, and much more, can con-South are claimed-more tribute is demanded, and cajolery is tried, before bullying insolence is resorted to. And the new compromise is in embryo. In consideration of having yielded up so much, more is required, and plausible politicians are ready to plead to the Southern people, that they should, in honor of the great measures of pacification, allow their pockets to be pacifically picked, as another of the blessings of " this glo

rious Union." The biddings for the Presidency are already succession will lie between the compromisers

and the anti-compromisers. the appeal to the pocket: and awakening that the hands of those of the State, and gives them a the appeal to the pocket: and awakening that pecuniary patrio ism, of which we had such striking manifestations from those who either striking manifestations from those who either enjoy the spoils of office or are greedy for them. enjoy the spoils of office, or are greedy for them. enjoy the spoils of office, or are greedy for them.

was "more stringent" than the late act of nulliListen to the tone of the leading Free-soil organs fication! He who would make such a groundless of SEWARD in New York. From the Albany tract these pregnant paragrphs:

From the Atlas.

The Eve. Journal is ready to receive the con-gratulations of its friends upon the promptitude and fearlessness it has exhibited in attacking Mr. lic gaze.

new, we should not deny the fairness of this in-ference. But we have ever thought Mr. G's. course injurious rather than beneficial to the cause of freedom. And with such opinions we certainly have no wish to see his term of public service proonged, though nothing of this was in our thoughts when we reprobated a revolting sentiment found

then we reprobated a revolting sentiment found Mr. G's. recent speech. The Fredonia Censor, in its notice of Mr. Gipping's malignant assault upon the Secretary of

We invite attention to the speech of Hon.

A. G. Brown to his constituents, which we republish from a Mississippi paper. The glow of just indignation, and the spirit of a true Southron animate every line. He speaks as a man should do—boldly and to the point.

The Tactics of the Enemy.

The compromisers, like drowning men catch-

Observe the double edge with cuts which this -Firstly the course of Giddings " is injurous, rather than beneficial to the cause of freedom," that is, when you wish to bag your bird you never go shouting into the field-and secondly, he abandoned the interests of his constituents, by leaving the appropriations bills to their fate" -unlike John Gilpin, not "having a frugal mind." What the "interests, are, the Fredonia Censor does not definitely state.

of the Free soil movement intends to sweep away from his path, all the noisy brawlers like Gippings-and therefore lets him take rope enough to hang himself, as a labor-saving process--first having the noose adjusted by his dearly beloved editors. When such men assail Messrs. Giddings & Co., and preach "peace"for the present-who can doubt the sinster objects which lurk behind? Who can believe that they honestly intend such a truce to be lasting? No one but a madman or a fool could so believe -certainly astute and sagasious politicians can-

So much for the end of "agitation" in Congress-that is the abstinence of SEWARD and his supporters from assaling the slave States for two weeks and a half! a phenomenon so terly inactivity," if it be not a profanation to wonderful as to call forth the congratulations of apply those well known words to such a crew all the self appointed dry-nurses of "this glorious Union." That Mr. CLAY should, however, Does not every intelligent observer see and venture to affirm with an air of gravity, that "the know, that the little squad of fanatical Aboli- country was now free from agitation," and that " there was now a calm in the public mind," proves blind vipers hissing and striving to strike, have that he has listened only to the flattering tales been discountenanced and disowned by the told by obsequious toadies and blind admirers great leader of the Free-soil host, who but re- and has mistaken their "most sweet voices cently enjoyed the hospitalities of the White for the voice of the people. Why, every man who uses his own eyes and ears-who reads the newspapers, or converses with persons from different sections of the country, cannot fail to Texas, the first only of a series destined to meditates far deeper treachery, and more effect. scknowledge that the public mind never before revolutionize the public sentiment in that State, was so convulsed and agitated throughout the if it be not already in principle opposed to the to an aroused, an excited and an attentive pub- whole expanse of this country, as at this very lic, is an insult worthy of those who sought to time-and that the stillness here, at the Capitol, palm off on public credulity that miserable is but the ominous full of the elements that almay sometimes induce a course of action which thing of legislative "shreds and patches," as a ways ushers in the full fury of the storm. does not truly represent convictions or feelings, plan of Compromise that could "give peace to Gravely to argue this matter in full view of the and we believe such to be the case with Texas, movements now taking place North, South, judging from the character and past history of East, and West, the tone of the press and of her people.

That "this is the time to do something for the relief of manufacturing industry," is a conclusion in which Mr. CLAY will be more apt to memorials from citizens of the States of Vir- find the Sewardites concurring, than the Southern men, who spurn the hollow truces of their open enemies, as well as of their professing Virginia, representing that he had invested a friends. If more compromises are to be madelarge sum in a co ton factory, and that under the if the Southern sheep is to be shorn closer still, and left shivering and naked to the cutting blasts from Boston, and the universal Norththe country was now free from agitation, and in Heaven's name let not the wrong and robbery safe, and that there was none a calm in the public be perpetrated while posans of peace are pealed of the Southern Rights Association at Matagorforth in concert, and a resort had to an hypo presented in the memorials, and consider it with risy too shallow to cover the shame and degra- ing intimation: deliberation and calmness, and do something for dation, which an abject acquiescence in repeated sarv, for it looks more like broad burlesque their own title to an equality bequeathed them

#### The Washington Union and the Vermont Laws.

oring to show that the Fugitive slave law was of the signers and the position in life of most resisted in the North only by a small and inthe execution of the Fugitive slave law, com- ration of Southern men, and therefore recomhe lies quiet for a time, and peaceful, but soon pletely crushed this pretence of the organs. So they undertook to explain away the Vermont law by publishing and endorsing an anonymous communication signed by one A. C. which pretended that the law passed the Vermont legislature, inadvertently and contrary to the sentiments of the people of the State.

To show the absurdity of this assumption, we published the law of Vermont passed in 1843 forbidding all her citizens and officers to aid in the recapture of fugitives, and denying the use of her jails for that propose, and excepting from

eral authority. Was it not evident from this law of 1843, that the present law of 1850 was passed in accordance with the sentiments of the people of that State? The present law is clearly designed to render tent the North. More concessions from the the present Fugitive slave law as futile as the act of 1793 had been rendered in Vermont by the act of 1843; and the law of 1843 was as State was polled on this occasion. great a breach of faith in that State as the pre-

We said that the late act of Vermont was

more " stringent" than the present one. Upon this the editor of the Union indulges in an eruption of witless scurrility, as follows:

When this act of 1843 was passed, there was no act of Congress with which it came in conflict : in act, the proviso shows that it expressly recognized the validity of the act of 1793, repealed the The biddings for the Presidency are already beginning, and at the North the strug-le for the beginning, and at the North the strug-le for the excepted all the officers of the Federal Governation about territorial rights, abolition of slavery in ment from its operation; but it would have been so far void, if it had not. This late nullifying act Both see the necessity of ingratiating the popular feeling by that most touching of all appeals.

expressly contravenes the act of Congress for delivering up fugitive slaves, takes the fugitives out of the hands of the federal officers, places them in assertion is above or below shame. He would put Munchausen to the blush, and make Sinbad, the Evening Journal, the soul of the party, we extardly shifts the editor is driven to calumniate us, and to show, also, that his front, if "not brass, is at least so completely japanned, that the original metal is impenetrably shielded from the pub-

than a thousand dollars" and directed imprison- The Boston Commissioner and Marshal. ment " of not more than five years" for any officer or citizen of Vermont except by authority where, are greedily catching at an excuse of federal courts who aided in the execution of for the defeat of the Fugitive slave law in the the law of 1793 although the decision of PRIGG case of Craft's at Boston, which has been vs. the State of Pennsylvania as the Union it- recently put forth by George T. Curtis, one self quotes, admits that all might aid in execut- of the Commissioners under that law, in the ing it, if not forbidden by State authority. Hence shape of a letter to DANIEL WEBSTER. A more the law of 1843 was more stringent than the ridiculous epistle of excuses for gross blunders present law of Vermont which inflict no such of a faithless or cowardly public servant we penalty. And the fact is that the law of Ver- have seldom seen. nullifying the present law of Congress.

All the trash therefore of the Union about having ridiculously blustered in.

The Union proceeds.

He seems to be delighted at this late act of Vermont, chuckles over it as Garrison or Fred. Doug-las would, and regards it as an act of unpardontruly do extremes meet! We are not aware of a single act passed, or act done, by the Abolitionists, during the late violent agitation on the subject of slavery, that has not met with his entire approbation. The Crafts case in Boston, the late Vermont law, the Union meetings at the New York. As Robespiere blandly absorbed all the lesser lights of Jacobinison, so the great demagogue of the Free soil movement intends to sweep

The enumeration of the Crafts case in Boston aud the Vermont law, among the things tending to support the Constitution and laws, puts the Editor of the Union beyond the pale of argument, and calls for medical aid. If our forehead is japanned, it is high time his head after the con-

As for imputing to us the want of a new what color to assume next .--

believe his long printing story?

We published yesterday the proceedings of the Southern rights meeting at Matagorda, spoliation scheme, miscalled a compromise The necessities of States, as well as individuals.

Those who resisted aggression and dictation in one instance against far greater odds, will scarcely flinch from repeating that resistance now, sustained and countenanced, as they will be, by their sisters and natural allies. They must take sides-and we hazard nothing in the prediction that they will side with their own section.

Let Southern Rights Associations be formed throughout that State, and the result of her hands." next legislative action will be widely different from her last, and under different influences and nobler promptings. Speaking of the formation da. The Tribune of that place gives this cheer-

"In our columns of this morning will be wrongs and insults must make the portion of a found the proceedings of the "Matagorda Southpeople, who either dare not, or care not to assert ern Rights Association," at its first meeting together with a list of the members up to the time of organizing. We will not assert that the movement is entirely an unanimous one among all the citizens of Matagorda county, but from the brief space of time allowed, and the very limited effort made for obtaining signatures The Union and Intelligencer having been lab- to the "Confession of Faith," and the number significant portion of the people, the law of Vermont recently passed, to frustrate or defeat mend it to the attention of our readers.

As the first step, this association has issued a circular for general distribution, setting forth in strong language, the present position and duties of all true Southern men at this time, and strenuously urging the necessity of organized resistance to Northern aggression. We shall publish this circular at an early day.

# Vote of Georgia.

The Milledgeville Recorder has published complete returns from the whole State except as follows:

"We have added the highest vote on each side, and find the entire vote to be 71,115. By a comparison of the same vote, we find the union majority to be 22,117, the Union ticket thus succeeding by about two-thirds of the vote of the

We learn from a reliable source, that scarcely more than two-thirds of the entire vote of the

### This is significant. A New Platform.

Some of the Submissionists in Georgia defended the late acts of Congress, the Federal ing that the price of cotton was high, and the people had plenty to eat.

We suppose these gentlemen will be out soon with a new platform. They will be silent the District, of the slave trade between the States and slavery in the States, or about any of their political rights in the Union, but pledge themselves to resist at all hazards, and to the last will resist no breaches of the Constitution, nor

breaches into their breeches pockets. KENTUCKY .- A bill has just passed the legislature which prohibits the transportation of negroes across the Ohio river by owners or keepers of ferries, except in company of their owners, scarf shawl is as picturesque a thing as a lady Now if he had published both, acts, as we did the extravagance of his absurdity would have been apparent without any further exposition of the New York Whigs with the Administration; and second, by a desire to discountenance any aspirations Mr. G may be supposed to have for the vacant senatorship in his State."

Now if he had published both, acts, as we did the extravagance of his absurdity would have been apparent without any further exposition of the ferry right, a fine of \$200, and imposes for every such offence a forfeiture of the ferry right, a fine of \$200, and makes the owners or keepers of the ferry liable in addition, for the full value of the slaves.

The act of 1843, imposed a fine of "not more" or by their written authority in the form of a power of attorney duly acknowledged, certified and recorded, and imposes for every such offence a forfeiture of the ferry right, a fine of \$200, and makes the owners or keepers of the ferry liable in addition, for the full value of the slaves.

The act of 1843, imposed a fine of "not more" or by their written authority in the form of a power of attorney duly acknowledged, certified and recorded, and imposes for every such offence a forfeiture of the ferry right, a fine of \$200, and makes the owners or keepers of the ferry liable in addition, for the full value of the slaves.

The submission prints of this city and else-

mont was as effectual in nullifying the act of It appears that this Mr. CURTIS was duly 1793, as the present law of Vermont can be in commissioned under the law to issue a warrant for arrest in such eases. On accepting that appointment, he ought immediately to have acgnorance, audacity, veracity, and Sinbad the quainted himself with his duties under it. He Sailor, must pass merely as a silly attempt to must have known that fugitives were fleeing bebluster out of a ridiculous' predicament after youd the jurisdiction of the law, from all parts of the North, and that there was the strongest probability that he would soon be called on to aid in execution. But in what light does his attempted exculpation exhibit him? Let us

He says that when the attorney for the claimant called on, and asked him, if he was willing to attend to a case of a fugitive slave, he gave the following evasive response :--

"My reply was, that I could not answer nquiry whether I should be willing to do my duty under the law of the land; that when i case was presented to me, it would be for me to decide on the facts whether it was a proper case for a warrant."

The agent was then brought before him and presented his statement and demand, together with a witness to identify the fugitive. But, Mr. Commissioner Curtis then insisted on having the complaint made in writing and sworn to, cussions we have recently given it, ought to be although he admits "that the statute did not in terms require it." Well, after delay, this extra judicial paper was prepared and put in his hands. theory of colors, it is unfortunate. If any body But this did not suffice. He did not then think is in such need it must be a chamelion editor it expedient to issue the warrant, but assumed who has ex hau sted all the varieties of the prism, that "the best interests of the community," and without success, and whose propensity for chang- of the law, &c., required that it should be issued ing his hue is limited only by his ignorance of by the circuit court of the United States then in session. He then consumed another day in as-As for saying he "is not aware of a single sembling the four commissioners, and having an aw passed or act done, by the Abolitionists, interview with Judge Woodbury, at which the during the late violent agitation on the subject Judge decided at oace to give a hearing to the of slavery that has not met with" our "entire case at the unusual hour of half-past eight the approbation." We suppose it is designed as a following morning, before the trial of a case then specimen of his veracity—and we therefore place pending should be resumed. The hearing was it on record. If such assertions can be found in had accordingly, and a warrant for arrest granted one short article of the Union, who will read or under the seal of the court What would have become of the case in the hands of an officer so wanting in nerve and intrepidity, had the court not been in session, it would not be difficult to

> And the Marshal was like unto him. He too. must let the horse run away before he shut the stable door. When the warrant was placed in his hands for execution, he became suddenly impressed with the belief that "very heavy responsibilities" were involved in the discharge of his duties. He must, therefore, consume yet more time in obtaining "legal advice" from commissioner Curtis' brother, as to how far he might safely proceed in executing the warrant And not satisfied with that, he must also have opinion as to whether, if the warrant in his hands had been issued by a commissioner instead of a judge, he could exert the same degree of force in executing it.

Well, the opinions were finally obtained One as to his duties under the warrant " which had actually been issued," and the other as to the "warrant which might be placed in his

Now, while all this was going on, the fugitive had fortified himself in his castle, and a hostile discountenanced in the city of Boston, and its Mr. Hunt for the Defenders. derilect officers still hold their commissions.

# The Georgia Resolutions

The resolutions of the Georgia Convention ave given as little satisfaction in some quarters at home, as they have abroad. Their evident futility and feebleness excite compassion and contempt, however, rather than any stronger feeling among the gallant spirits in that State, who feel that it is impossible for the masses of her people long to "acquiesce" in such a proordinances."

The Macon Telegraph, commenting upon those resolutions, uses the following language: As a grave State paper, reflecting the sovereignity of a great State like Georgia, it is not been heeded; but, Cassandra like, he destined in our opinion to take a very high rank. And while no one can read it without being of his worst predictions. struck with the extreme care and adroitness with which it is written, none can fail to perceive that it was prepared for just such exposityping and publishing the two manuscript works tions as occasions might require. Every thought expressed, seems to have been pondered, and treaties on government, and a discourse on the every word uttered, weighed in the balance of Constitution of the United States. the nicest prudence. There is no directness, no Appling county, and announces the grand result of expression; everything is calm, cool, and cal- to contract for a superintend the publication, culating. But nothing else could have been within this State, of said manuscripts; and that expected from the school of politics of the leading minds which controlled the convention. A more objectionable document in our opinion. not only to the minority, but to a large portion of the maj rity, when they come to examine it closely, was never written in Georgia.

Speaking of the resolutions the editor says: They, like the preamble, we fear, are intended for exposition. The substitute adopted for the fourth resolution, instead of strengthing the original, makes it, if possible, more vague and general in its character. The change was ade as the debates will show, and which we will publish at an early day, simply to evade the responsibility, of the legal question of the pow-Government and the Union generally, by assert- ers of Congress over the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia. Thus has Georgia thrown away her last chance to her rights respected in the Union, without further agitation.

A PARAGRAPH FOR THE LADIES .- We recommend the following paragraph to the attention of our lady readers. It is from no less authority than the grave Lond n Quarterly Review ; How to wear a Shawl .- If a lady sports a shawl at all, and only very falling shoulders should venture to do so, we should recommend extremity, when cotton falls to five cents a it to be always either falling off or putting on, which produces pretty action. Or she should wear it upon one shoulder and down the other, statements of the imports of Newbern, embrac or in some way drawn irregularly, so as to break the uniformity. One of the faults of the prebreaches of faith, nor breaches of any kind but sent costume, as every real artist knows, is that it offers a few diagonical lines. Nothing is more picturesque than a line across the bust, like the road ribbon of the border of the garter as worn by Queen Victoria, or the loose girdle, sloping across the hips in the costume of the early Plantagenets. On this very account, the long can wear. With the broad pattern sweeping

What Oriental woul lever wear one straight up and down, and uniform on both sides, as our la

Washington Correspondence of the Boston Atlas. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11th, 1850.

A SINGULAR EVENT .- A circumstance happened here last season, which, were we in-clined to supersition, or disposed to put faith in omens, might startle us not a little, and certainly cause curious apprehensions for the fu-ture. It was during a heated debate upon the compromise measures one night and before Cali-fornia was admitted, that, seated in the Hall of Representatives, my attention was about equaly divited between the noisy declamation around ne, and the beauty and brillaney of the chandelier suspended overhead, which threw out a volume of light upon one of the most impressive, solemn, and exciting scenes that ever was witnessed in that chamber, or probably ever will be again. The galleries were crowded, and every heart was intent upon the turn of affairs, when Mr. Burt, of South Carolica, took the floor; for then the novelty of discussion gave place to actual suspense, because it was known ne intended to define the ultimatum of his State, and the words he might utter, she would stand as Mr. Venable had previously declared, until the crack of doom." I was still gazing at the chandelier, at the instant Mr. B. delivered the memo able sentence, "secession and dissolution at every hazard," when one of the gilded stars studding the crescent of the dome and nearly over where Mr. B. was standing, gave way, and fell to the floor, without attracting any special remark, (from the fact, perhaps, that very few observed the incident) and the speaker continued his speech uninterrupted, until, by the rule of the House, limiting his time to one hour, ne again resumed his seat.

I noticed the circumstance in connection with his words, "secession and dissolution at every hazard." To-day, in counting the stars, including the fallen one, I discovered they amounted to just thirty, the number of States constituting the Confederacy; but it must be borne in mind that when the capitol was erected, only eighteen States formed the Union, and honce there could have been no design (unless prophetic) in placing that number there. But this was not all. Enumerating from the limb of the creseent nearest to where Mr. Burt (the Representative of South Carclina) was standing, I found the fallen star to be the thirteenth-answering to the original thirteen States, and thus indicating that, in the apinion of old maids and riddle-readers, the thirteenth star was surely and unequivocally South Carolina. She was the last admitted, if we reverse Georgia, and, consequently, viewed, twisted, contorted, turned, examined in what light we may, the incident was singularly and truly extraordinary. The gilded outline remains on the dome, but the body has dropped; and now, since the circumstance is wholly true, let these disunion patriots weigh well the moral of the story. For my own part, I intend to be a firm believer in omens for the next twenty years; and you will admit that the features of this incident constitute good basis for credulity.

GRACCHUS.

If one star goes out of the system at one ession, and by one speech, how long will it take for half of them to travel off? Look out for the next speech from the Mississippi delega-

## From the Mobile Register.

The leading participants in the Cuban expedition were arraigned before the United States Circuit Court at New Orleans, on Monday last The following appeared in answer to their names: General Narciso Lopez, Col. Theodore O'Hara, Colonel John Picket, Major Thomas J. Hawkins, Colonel W. H. Bell, Captain A. J Lewis, Colonel Robert Wheate, General John Henderson, L. J. Sigur, esq., and General D. Augustin. Those who did not appear, were, A. Gonnyles, Governor Quitman, John O'Sullivan, Major Bunch, Peter Smith, and N. D. Haden.

Gen. Lopez plead in abatement to the indict ment, on the ground that the grand jury had been illegally drawn and impannelled; as did also Messrs. Sigur and Augustine. The others put in the plea of not guilty.

Gen. Henderson requested an immediate trial but Judge McCaleb postponed the consideration public opinion was aroused. Thus the execu- of that point, as well as of the pleas in abatement, until the next day, when they could be roued and he would an indisputably constitutional law insulted, and should await the attendance of the Circuit Judge.

From the Greeville (S. C.) Mountaineer

MR. CALHOUN'S MANUSCRIPTS .- The follow ing resolutions have been adopted by the legislature. They were prefaced with an able and eloquent report by Mr. Carew, chairman of a special joint committee, which we regret we have no room for. South Carolina and the South are deeply indebted to Mr. Calhoun. He loved and served the South with ability confessedly unequalled, a disinteredness and devotion unquestioned, and the legislature by the adoption of these resolutions, could not have performed a more acceptable duty for the people. This gramme as that laid down by its "self-denying great and good man, with a far-seeking sagneity which has seemed like inspiration, anticipated many of the grievances the South has so often heretofore had, and now have just cause of complaint, and he would have prevented them had his warning voice of wisdom and prophecy doomed to see the disbelief and fatal fulfillment

Resolved, That the sum of ten thousand dol lars be appropriated for the purpose of stereoof the Hon. John C. Calhoun, comprising a

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor ardor of feeling, no glow of thought, no force is hereby authorized to appoint a suitable editor said agent, after reserving for the use of the State five hundred copies of the work, shall place the stereotype plates and the entire proeeds of sales at the disposal of the family of Mr. CALHOUN.

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA .- Probable War-Commercial Crisis - General Taylor's Death.-By an arrival at New York we have advices from Montevideo to the 23d of October. The threatened rupture between Brazil and Buenos Ayres begins to assume a serious aspect, and it is probable our next advices will bring in telligence of the beginning of open hostilities. A revolution has taken place in the commercial circles of Buenos Ayres, and some of the heaviest merchants have gone by the board. A French commission merchant had failed for \$2,400,000, and another for \$1,312,000. An English house had also failed.

The highest honors were paid to the memory of General Taylor at Montevideo. The flags of the shipping were placed half-mast, minute guns fired, and other marks of respect manifested. An American ship, bound to California, with cargo valued at \$100,000, is reported to have been lost 100 miles south of Cape St. Antonio. Crew and passengers saved.

IMPORTS OF NEWBERN.-We copy from a late number of the Newbernian, the following ing the year ending October, 1850 : 6,000 barrels of Flour,

> 35,000 pounds of Cheese, 100,000 pounds of Hay, 40,000 pounds of Tobacco 40,000 pounds of Lard, 37,500 pounds of Cotton Yarn, 4.000 bushels of Potatoes, 500 barrels of Apples, 1,235 Kegs of Nails, \$25,000 worth Domestic Goods

78 Tons of Iron,

27,000 pounds Hollow Ware,

3,000 barrels of Lime,

2,000 barrels of Whiskey.

37,000 pounds of Butter,

3,100 barrels of Pork

[Communicated to the Ohio State Journal Anti-Pugitive Slave Law Meeting in Green

County, Ohio. A large number of the religious community in the neighborhood of the associate congrega-tion of Massie's creek, upon the invitation of the members of said congregation, met on Saturday, Dec. 7th, for the purpose of considering and expressing their sentiments on the late act of Congress, commonly called the Fugitive slave

George Townsley, esq., was called to the chair, and Daniel Jack on was elected Secre Rev. James P. Smart being called upon, opened

the meeting with prayer. On motion a committee of five was appointed bring in resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting.
Rev. James P. Smart, Robert Hyslap, J. F.

Frazier, Daniel Jackson, Jonathan Douthett, ommittee. The committee withdrew, and during their bsence the Fugitive slave law was read and dis-

After a short absence the committee returned and, through their Chairman, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were considered separately and unanimously adopted

except the 4th, against which there was one dissent recorded.

WHEREAS, We, as Christians and citizens of this nation, having long enjoyed the blessings of peace and liberty, under the protection of the United States Government, must ever feel it a painful thing to be finding fault with said Government, and still more, to be under the necessity. of declaring our inability to submit to any its requirements. But, as we consider the perpetuity of our government, and continuance of our privileges, necessarily dependent upon the virtue of our citizens and the establishment of our laws upon the law of God, it becomes a high Christian duty for us to warn our rulers whenever we find them deviating from that law and obviously departing, in their legislative enact-ments, from the great foundation principles of justice and equity—actuated by such principles, we do hereby declare our views of the law of Congress, called the Fugitive slave bill, in the adoption of the following resolutions viz: Resolved, That there is a God who rules over

men, and his law is supreme, and that human en-actments, which conflict with this high law, are ull and void

Resolved, That the late law of Congress eclamation of fugitive slaves, is in direct confliet with the law of God: Deut. 22d and 15th Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto

Therefore, we are bound to obey the

latter, and not the former. Resolved, That said act is contrary to the strongest and purest promptings of human na ture, and intended to counteract and drown them; for if there be an object of sympathy and pure compassion on God's footstool, it is a fu-Resolved, That said act is also in direct viola

on of the Constitution of the United States which was ordained to establish justice and preserve liberty.) in refusing a jury trial, in suspending the writ of habeas corpus, in striking lown a man's liberty without powers of law and legalizing the greatest tyranny.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States does not require us to be slave catchers

for the South, and we will not; neither do we think any christian or honorable men will. Resolved, That we regard this law with particular disapprobation and contempt, inasmuch as it offers to judge and commissioners, fees disapportiond to the services required of them, and especially because it offers them a bribe of

Resolved, That the officer or citizen of the

Northern States, who carries out the fugitive slave law, is as equally gulty of the sin of sla very as the master, and violates the spirit of his State law which declares there shall be no involuntary servitude except for crime. Resolved. That the whole bill is offensive t

five dollars to condemn the innocent.

s, because it is nothing more than legislation for the oppressor and against the oppressed.

Resolved, That we will use all constitution efforts to secure the repeal of this law. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meet Chairman and Secretary ng be signed by the

Journal, and National Era, and other papers of the country be requested to copy. Resolved, That a county me mended, and a committee of five be appointed to consult with the friends through the country, in order to agree upon a time and place.

and published in the Torch Light, Ohio State

Resolved, That the meeting adjourn. GEORGE TOWNSLEY, Chairman

Attest: David Jackson, Sec'y. BISHOP BYRNE.—Intelligence has been re eived at Little Rock, (Ark.) that this enterpris ing and much esteemed prelate is on his way home. He precedes the colony he proposes to settle in Arkansas, for the purpose of making arrangements for them. The number of cole nists has been swelled from 600, to 1200, includ ing many of substantial character and worldly We learn that a portion of the colony arrived

here on Sunday last, on the ship Judan Touro from Liverpool. Those pointed out to us are certainly the most superior looking emigrants that we have ever seen. They are exactly kind of people to whom we extend at once the hand of fellowship and welcome .- N. O. Bulletin, Dec. 11.

From the Louisiana Courier

THE COMPROMISE IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Hon John D. Freeman, one of the ablest supporters of the Compromise in Mississippi, recommends the following course of action towards the North: can withdraw our patronage from th Northern cities and factories, and refuse to export and import in Northern ships-we can establish direct communication with the foreign markets of the world—export our own crops in our own ships and import our own goods and money in return —establish Southern manufactories, encourage -establish Southern manufactories, encourag Southern mechanics, and Southern interests of every description, and make use of the army and navy of the Union to protect Southern enterprise. Make this proclamation to the North, and execute it with an energy and determination worthy of so great a cause, and we shall revolutionize the Gov-ernment and conquer our Northern enemies with out shedding a drop of fraternal blood.'

We fear Mr. Freeman will not be considered very orthodox in this city, if he preaches such loctrines as these. There was nothing like this said, or even squinted at, in the famous resolu-tions at the St. Charles Theatre, and we question very much if Mr. Freeman would not have been hisser', hooted, and hustled out, if he had been , hooted, and hustled out, if he had beer there and broached such opinions. Freeman, however, says: A Declaration of Independence and secession

by Mississippi, will not repeal the Constitution and laws of the United States. The President having no opinion, will be compelled to enforce them both; and unless we make forcible and successful resistance, we shall be in the Union, but not of it. Having abandoned our position as a State, and withdrawn our representation from Congress, we shall be reduced to a territory, and governed as such." overned as such."

These sentiments would have atoned for the 1 do

foregoing, and Mr. Feeeman would, doubtless, have been invited back into the Theatre by the re- 1 entant audience, and been received with three

We should like however, to know the modus operandi of getting at Mississippi, if ever circumstances force her, in defence of her institutions, her firesides and her sovereignty, to withdraw from this Union. We can imagine how the Fed eral Government might, possibly, annoy a sea-board State, but how would it proceed against Mississippi. She is an interior State. Of the necessaries of life she produces more than she consumes, and her exports are indispensable to the existence of this city, of Boston, New York, and existence of this city, of Boston, New York, and Liverpool. Her great staple is the lever that requilates the trade and the peace of the world. She could not therefore, be blockaded. She requires not one dollar from the National treasury. She is surrounded by slaveholding States, of kindred sympatnies and interests. No response on them for militia to invade Mississippi would be made; not a man would volunteer or submit to be drafted; and no army of federal mercenaries could set foot on their territories without finding an ambush and an enemy on every mile of their march. an enemy on every mile of their march.

We cite this instance to show, how powerful the Government would be in an emergency of this nature, and in the hope that it will exert all its influence to restrain those who are menacing and as fluence to restrain those who are menacing and as sailing the constitutional rights of the So ually forcing on a catastrophe at which hope and patriotism and humanity will hang down their neads and weep.

From the Liverpool Times, Dec. 7.

THE PAPAL DIFFICULTIES IN ENGLAND .- We are at length enabled to announce a marked abatement in the odium theologicum. We confess that we hail this return to reason with no small pleawe hall this return to reason with no small plea-sure, because we humbly conceive that the furore which has raged throughout the land for the last few weeks has verged upon intolerance. The sound Protestant feeling of the country has been sufficiently elicited to assure us that nothing is to be feared, in this generation at least, from Papal dom-ination. We adjure a crusade of which the weapons are warlike; and we welcome the advent of that millennium when Christians shall recognize each other as brethren, however adverse forms of faith.

The Roman Catholics of Birkenhead have forwarded a communication to Sir George Grey, respecting the disturbance at the public meeting at the Town Hall, last week, and requesting that been mended, but the walls still show marks of the recent conflict, being, in many places, deeply indented, while here and there portions of bricks are plainly visible. As yet none of the rioters

On Saturday a meeting of the Birkenhead mag-istrates was held, when a deputation was received, which presented a requisition, condemning the pro-ceedings of the r.oters, and requesting that a meet-ing might still be held. It was, however, deemed ing might still be held. It was, nowever, userned expedient, before proceeding further in the matter to communicate with the Secretary of State. On Tuesday, the magistrates again assembled at the Town Hall, and intimated, that after having communicated with the government, they did not deem it expedient as magistrates, to call a meeting.

At a special meeting of the Birkenhead Com-At a special meeting of the Birkenhead Com-missioners on Wednesday evening, it was re-solved, by a majority of nine to four, that the chairman be authorized, on the receipt of a requi-sition to that effect, to call a public meeting of the inhabitants of Birkenhead and vicinity to address her Majesty, the Queen, on the subject of the Pa

pal aggressi Dr. Wise ression. Wiseman has issued a paper which was read in the metropolitan Romish chapels on Sun-day, appointing a jubilee and granting plenary in-dulgence to all the "faithful" for twelve days, from the 8th instant to the 22d. "The conditions of the jubilee will be as follows:—I. During the space of time above determined, each of the faithful must partake of the sacrifice of penance and the holy Eucharist. 2. Each must visit on three separate days some Catholic church or chapel, or, if not assigned, say the Litany of the Blessed Virgin, and five "Our Fathers," and five "Hail Mary's." Such as are unable to visit a church

Mary's." Such as are unable to visit a church may say these prayers at home.

We stated, on Saturday, that Cardinal Wiseman had been on a visit to a Roman Catholic nobleman in Buckinghamshire. The gentleman to whom the cardinal paid a visit of several days is Chas. Scott Murray, Esq., a few years since one of the members for the county of Bucks, but who resigned his seat upon his abandoning the Protest-ant faith. Mr. Murray has since erected a splendid Roman Catholic chapel close to his residence at Danesfield, near Aylesbury. Amongst those invited to meet the newly created cardinal were the following: -Dr. Waring, the new Catholic Bishop of Northampton; Lord Camoys, Lord-in-Waitof Northampton; Lord Camoys, Lord-in-Walting to her Majesty; Lady Camoys and the Misses Stonor, Lord and Lady Feilding, Lady Georgiana Fullerton, Mr. Allies, (late Chaplain to Dr. Blomfield, Bishop of London,) and Mrs. Allies, Mr. George Bowyer, Mr. Pugin, Lady and Miss Fitzgerald, Mr. Cavendish, Mr. Maskell, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Phillips, Mr. Fullerton and Father Terreo. It is stated that Lord and Lady Feilding are about to proceed to Rome, at a very early period.—London Morning Herald.

We have reason to believe that an individual of considerable wealth, who has hitherto taken no considerable part in public afficirs, and who re-sides in the north of England, has resolved upon instituting a prosecution against one of the newly created Roman Catholic bishops for a misdemeanor. The legal question will thus be brought to issue without the direct intervention of the government. An eminent Queen's counsel, and a gentleman with large practice below the bar, have een retained to draw and settle the indictment

Legal Observer.
It is stated that the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin has had conferred upon him for some years the "cardinal's hat," but that for certain easons his grace kept the conferred honor a pro

The Archbishops and the whole of the Bishops, with the exception of Exeter and St. David's have presented an address to her Majesty, de nouncing the Papal aggression.

church, Pimlico, on Sunday last. A crowd of 300 persons assembled outside the church, shouting "No water gods!" "No Pope in London!" "The Queen, and no surrender!"&c., &c. However, there was no breach of the peace. THE CHORERA AT KINGSTON .- The cholera

and abated at Kingston, Jamaica, having decimated the city, but was raging with increased violence in the country. On one plantation nine out of ten were taken off. Over 4,000 eaths occurred in Kingston alone.

### MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES OF THE

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES, FOR JANUARY, 1851. F. MORRIS & CO., MANAGERS. (SUCCESSORS TO D. PAINE & CO.,)

All drawing conducted by State Commissioners 40 prizes of \$5,000 ! \$55,366 ! GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY. Class C

To be drawn in Baltimore, January 11th, 1851, RICH SCHEME. 55,366 dollars is 1 Prize of 5,000 dollars are 200,000 40 Prizes of 107,400 600 dollars are Lowest three No. Prize in the Lottery, \$600 Tickets \$15 00—Halves \$7 50—Quarters \$3 75 Certificate of Package 26 Whole Tickets, \$220 do 26 Half Tickets, do 26 Quarter Tickets,

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

To be drawn in Baltimore, January 18th, 1851. SPLENDID SCHEME. 1 Prize of 20,000 20,000 Prize of Dollars are \$100,000 1 Prize of 20,000 20,000 Prize of 20,000 3,000 dollars are 1,750 dollars are 5 Prizes of 8,750 6,660 5 Prizes of 1.332 dollars are Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50, rtificate of Package 25 Whole Tickets \$130 00 25 Half Tickets do do 25 Quarter Tickets 32 50

Splendid Scheme, for 25th January, 1851. GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

Class D, To be drawn in Baltimore, January 25th 1851, 20 Drawn Ballots out of 26 Tickets. BRILLIANT SCHEME. Grand prize of \$80,000 Spl'd prize of 40,000 40,000 1 do 20,000 1 do 10,000 10 prizes of 7,500 10 do 4,000 100 do do 20,000 do 10,000

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Orders for Tickets, Shares or Packages, in any of the above Magnificent Lotteries will meet with prompt attention. All communications strictly onfidential. Address

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